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TO THE CLERGY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Gentlemen,—I take the liberty most respectfully to call your attention to the following resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, holden in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis on the 3d day of February, 1842.

'*Resolved,* That the thanks of this Society are due to the clergy, who, on the last 4th of July, took up collections in aid of colonization; and that the Society recognize in the aid that was then afforded, the ability of the religious congregations of the state, by annual collections, materially to promote and sustain the cause.

'*Resolved,* That the clergy throughout the state be earnestly requested to repeat the efforts in behalf of the Society, on or about the ensuing 4th of July.'

Although custom has for a number of years past sanctioned the devoting of a portion of the Sabbath nearest the 4th of July by the clergy of most denominations throughout the United States, to the advocating the interests of the Colonization Society and the soliciting of aid for the promotion of its measures, yet it may not be deemed improper briefly to state some of the principal grounds on which the cause of African Colonization founds a claim to consideration as a legitimate subject for the high exercises of the pulpit. The very declaration of the Colonization Society in the outset, and which has ever since been avowed as its *principle,* and practised as its only *rule of action,* viz: to remove with their own consent the free people of colour and manumitted slaves to the land of their fathers, stamps it as one of the noblest, most exalted and most disinterested schemes of benevolence that has ever been projected by man. The mere object and action of the Society upon that portion of our coloured population alone, who may avail themselves of the advantages it holds out, the political and moral change which is wrought in the emigrant who leaves the land of his bondage, where he can never be admitted to the enjoyment of the rights of a man, and plants himself an independent freeman on another continent, and becomes assimilated to and a member of a free and independent government, we conceive gives it a claim to the advocacy of those who would remove the shackles of the oppressed and preach good-will to men.

But independent of the single and distinctly avowed object of the Colonization Society as above stated, other and collateral results have been produced by its operations, of a character which may give it greater claims to

your countenance and patronage, and render it more appropriately a subject for the desk, viz: the gradual eradication of slavery from our land, in the only manner consistent with the rights of our citizens, and the beneficial influence produced upon the native inhabitants of Africa by the establishment of our colonies on that coast, *directly* from the influence and example of the colonists themselves, and *indirectly* from the facility which they afford for the prosecution of missionary operations. These objects although not distinctly avowed by the projectors of the scheme of African Colonization in the outset, have yet drawn to the Society many of its most valuable supporters and able advocates, and as the operations of the Society have become extended and their direct tendency to the production of these results more and more evident, they have by many of the most eminent friends and directors of the cause been declared as legitimate objects of the Colonization Society. A few extracts from official documents of the Maryland State Colonization Society, will show what have been its principles of action with regard to the subject of slavery. The following extract is taken from an address published by the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in 1833, previous to the founding the colony at Cape Palmas, and two resolutions passed at a full meeting of the Board of Managers, June 28th, 1833.

"There is another subject, connected with state colonization, which is here important to notice. It has been charged, again and again, against the general scheme, that its tendencies were to perpetuate slavery; and, at this moment, both in this country and in Europe, there are those who stigmatize the labours of men like Finley, Caldwell, Harper, Ayres, Ashmun, Key, Gurley, Anderson and Randall, as leading to this end. Unfounded as is the charge, it has many believers.—The Colonization law of Maryland is based upon a far different principle; for the immigration of slaves is expressly prohibited, and the transportation of those who are emancipated is amply provided for. In accordance, therefore, with the general sentiment of the public, and anxious that colonization in the state should be relieved from the imputation put upon the cause, the resolutions accompanying this address were unanimously adopted, avowing that the extirpation of slavery in Maryland was the chief object of the society's existence. The right of property in slaves was recognized by the laws of the country, and all their muniments clustered around it. It was admitted that it could only be touched by the voluntary action of those immediately interested in it. But the board of managers believed, that the time had nearly arrived when this action would take place in Maryland; and when it was determined to avow the extirpation of slavery in the state as an object worthy of every exertion, although it was with a confidence in success, yet it was with a full conviction that it could only be brought about, in the words of the resolutions, by 'efforts addressed to the understanding and experience of the people, and by advocating and supporting colonization as the best, truest and most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances.' *Any other course would be as inconsistent with the feeling of the state, as injurious to the very class intended to be benefited.*

"1. That the Maryland State Society look forward to the extirpation of slavery in Maryland, by proper and gradual efforts addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the state, as the primary object of their labours.

"2. That the society believe that this can best be accomplished, under

existing circumstances, by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization."

The following passage occurs in the Annual Report of 1834.

"If it is the interest of Maryland, that she should one day become a non-slaveholding state, are not those states who have reached that enviable condition before her, deeply concerned in seeing her one of them, and will they not aid her State Society, that this noble object may be accomplished:—and are not the slaveholding states also interested in the success of an experiment, which is to demonstrate the practicability of their managing the cause of Colonization within their own confines, upon the open and distinctly avowed principle, that slavery in a state is a matter, which that state can alone, of right, interfere with—and that foreign, extraneous and unsolicited interference, is as unnecessary, as it would be injudicious and improper."

In an address to the clergy for the purpose of soliciting 4th of July contributions, by Thos. E. Bond, Franklin Anderson and James Howard, a committee of the Board of Managers, the following passage occurs:

"To the patriot, the history and present condition of the coloured part of our population is a subject of deep regret and mortification, while he looks to the future with the utmost solicitude and apprehension. He will, therefore, rejoice to hear that the stigma, so deeply impressed upon our beloved country, is soon to be obliterated, and the happy era dawn upon us, when the high claims of justice and humanity shall be no longer barred by the imperative duty of self-preservation, but when the 'salus populi' shall be found to accord with the dictates of benevolence. The philanthropist will contemplate, with no ordinary emotion, a scheme which promises not only an assylum to the free people of colour, but which proposes to accomplish the total abolition of slavery by means as peaceful as they are efficient."

In another address to the ministers of the gospel in Maryland, is the following:

"The Legislation of Maryland, upon this subject, has marked a new epoch in her history; and teems with consequences of the deepest importance, not only to herself, but to the whole Southern section of this country. Although so far as Colonization is concerned, it purports to affect the free people of colour alone, yet in its practical results it operates upon the entire coloured population, slave and free; and, if followed up, as the spirit of the age, and the experience of the State, warrant the belief that it will be, must, in the end, entitle Maryland to be ranked among the free States of the Union. When this shall be accomplished, the ability of a slave-holding State to free itself from slavery by its own resources, in its own way, and without the ill-timed and injudicious interference of others in its internal concerns, will be demonstrated. Maryland has determined to make the experiment; and to Maryland is the attention of the statesmen and philanthropists of the whole Union already anxiously directed."

The above extracts fully prove that the Maryland State Colonization Society has been the uniform and consistent advocate of the gradual redemption of the state of Maryland from slavery, in a way, and in the only way compatible with the rights and privileges of her citizens, and in conformity with the statutes and ordinances of the state government.

The direct influence of the American colonists upon the surrounding barbarous tribes, has, we conceive, never been duly estimated. Many have been slow to believe that the degraded coloured population of the

United States, removed from the moral and political influences of the whites, in the full enjoyment of that liberty to which they had ever been strangers, could exert a beneficial, much less a moral influence upon the native tribes with whom they are thrown into immediate contact. The thing appears to them inconsistent and paradoxical; nevertheless it is true, and perhaps the colonizing of our free coloured population on the coast of Africa, is the only means through which that people can ever be materially influenced, or to any great extent become civilized. All efforts made for the past two centuries by the various European powers to establish white settlements upon the coast have proved worse than fruitless, and the thousands who have fallen victims to the undertaking, unequivocally declare that the white man can never act efficiently in that hitherto ill-fated land. More has been done towards affecting the mass of the African population within the limits of the American colonies during their brief existence of twenty years, and with the limited means at the disposal of the Colonization Societies, than by the millions of pounds that have been expended and the thousands of lives that have been sacrificed through the long period of two centuries along the whole west coast of Africa. We say more has been done towards affecting the *mass* of the population, we mean towards working a radical change among *all classes* of the natives. Probably no class of people could be so well adapted to act upon and stimulate the native African to laudable emulation and exertion and to instil into him an ambition to become a civilized man, as the American colonists. And this from various causes, his physical adaptation to the climate is the first and most important quality which fits him for that work. Then the strong similarity of character of the two people will ultimately bring them to amalgamate, however repugnant it may be to the colonists at the present time. Also the grade occupied by the Americo-African emigrant with regard to the natives and the civilized nations of the world, is such as to stimulate the native African to the most determined exertion in order to equal or surpass him. The colonist constitutes a connecting link between the natives and the more refined nations of the earth. But among them, some possess intelligence and sagacity, the polish and refinements of life in a degree equal to any whites who have ever visited that coast, while others may be declared even below the natives themselves. They behold in the colonists a regular gradation from the very lowest of their own tribe to the most intelligent and refined European. A way is therefore opened and the very stepping stones placed, whereby they can march to civilization and refinement, and not less, whereby they can ascend from the most gross and debased superstitions and idolatry to the conceptions and enjoyments of the pure and enlightened doctrines and precepts of christianity.

In the colonies the natives behold all the machinery of government in motion, all the various mechanic arts to a certain extent in operation, and all the customs and habits of civilized life more or less perfectly practised by the colonist, but a small degree removed from themselves. Every opportunity is offered and every inducement is therefore held out to the ambitious and intelligent native to imitate the example so plainly set before him and gradually to become a civilized and a christian man.

But we come now to speak of the most important ground on which a claim is made upon the action of the clergy in favour of the Colonization Society, viz: its indispensible aid in the establishment and successful prosecution of missions on the African coast. We say *indispensible*, not that we believe that all the various prosperous missions within and about the American colonies would be now abandoned, should further action on part of the friends of colonization cease, we believe not, many would hold out, and we trust with such aid as they would receive from the colonists already on the coast, form nuclei of powerful christian nations: but we say *indispensible*, from a conviction that no mission could ever have been established on the west coast of Africa, had it not been for the existence of the colonies, nor do we believe any one can even now be successfully prosecuted without the aid of colonists or coloured missionaries. The Colonization Society is in effect a Missionary Society (without departing from the plain intent of the declaration of its founders,) transporting to Africa all the elements and means for the most successful prosecution of the missionary scheme; in fact rendering the mission to west Africa a HOME MISSION, with none of the obstacles and perplexities necessarily encountered in other barbarous lands.

We spoke of the aid afforded by the colonies to missions as collateral or incidental, but would not be understood as declaring the colonization society or its agents as having ever been indifferent to their welfare and advancement. Very far from it. The first action of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, previous to founding the colony at Cape Palmas, was to treat with the secretary of the A. B. C. F. Missions upon the establishment of a mission within the territory to be procured. Direction was given to the agent (the writer of this article) to grant such lands in the territory to be purchased, as would be required by the missionary who went out in the society's vessel; and instructions were also transmitted from time to time enjoining it upon the agent to assist in all possible ways in the furtherance of the views and plans of the agents of the Missionary Board. Very soon after the founding of the colony, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Managers in consequence of an appeal for the increase of missions in the colony by their agent in Africa.

"*Resolved*, that this Board offer to the members of all religious denominations, every facility in their power to establish schools and enter upon the field of missionary labour, within the jurisdiction of Maryland in Liberia, so that colonization may be fully recognized, *not only as the means of restoring the descendants of Africa to the only land where they can be really free, but as the most efficient agent of civilization and the gospel.*"

Further official action by the Board with regard to the establishment of missions in Maryland in Liberia was unnecessary. The invitation had been given by the above resolution to missionaries of all denominations to enter the field of labour and to avail themselves of such aid in the prosecution of their undertakings as the society should be able to furnish; and the agents and physicians of the colony have from time to time been instructed to carry out the spirit and intent of the resolution.

This opportunity for establishing missions in Maryland in Liberia has

been embraced by the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics, the two former of whom have many extensive and successful missions in operation, the latter was but very recently established. The Presbyterian it will be reccollected was established previous, and has been most ably and successfully managed. The commands and requisitions of the Board to their agents and physicians with regard to affording such aid as might be in their power to the missionaries, has ever, we believe, been fully complied with. Of our own exertions to this point we can speak freely, without fear of question or gainsaying, as we acted as well from a conviction of the great benefit to be derived from missionary operations within and about the limits of the colony, as to fulfil the instructions of the Board of Managers, and to this point we take the liberty to introduce an extract from one of our letters to the Board, while acting as governor of the colony, dated 15th October, 1835.

* * * * * * "*We must have assistance.*

"Since my first acquaintance with the colony at Cape Messurado, I have been decidedly of opinion, that unless the natives of this country can be enlightened and improved; unless they can be raised to a level with the colonists, and amalgamate with them, colonization will prove a heavy curse to both parties. And, inasmuch as it does not seem immediately advantageous to the colonists to enlighten the natives, we cannot expect them to use any great exertions to do it. They have concerns of their own to attend to, and can only influence the natives by example. *We must have the aid of missionaries and teachers, and of them, not a few.* Independent of the welfare of the colony, I do not believe there is a place on the globe where missionary labour would yield so great a reward. The population is dense, the inhabitants peaceable, intelligent, and extremely anxious for information, and there is no bar or hinderance whatever, to the most full and ample operations of the missionary and philanthropist. The advantages that the colony and the missionary cause will mutually derive from each other, are incalculable. The missionary alone, surrounded by barbarians, totally dissimilar in every mode of action or thought, is viewed as a supernatural being, and although they may ever so much admire his precepts and desire improvement, still, so great is the distance between what they are and would be, that the task seems too great for them to undertake, their resolution is inadequate to it, and after a few ineffectual struggles, despondency and indifference succeed to hope. But here *we* are introducing amongst people, many of whom are already accustomed to Europeans, some of their own race, possessing the advantages of civilization, acquired even during a period of slavery and degradation. Of these advantages, I assure you, the natives are fully sensible, and they are sensible too, that the same advantages are within their reach, that the difference between them and the colonists is artificial, and that the barriers to their elevation are easily surmounted. Their ambition and perseverance are adequate to this task, and to effect it, and speedily too, they only require instruction—instruction in the most general sense of the word. To preach the christian religion to them without doing any thing more, in their present state, is to do nothing, and worse than nothing; they are unable to appreciate its excellencies, and would place it and its teachers on a level with their own long established superstitions and their Greegree men. They must, at the same time, possess the advantage of acquiring information from letters, and be permitted to persue any branch of knowledge most agreeable to them; they must be made acquainted with the minor affairs appertaining to civilized life, ere

they are called upon to change their religion, justly esteemed, both by the barbarous and civilized, the most important matter connected with their existence. They must, to a certain extent, be made acquainted with political and scientific facts, and be convinced of their errors in matters *that admit of demonstration*, before we demand their conviction in matters of faith. In a word, to conduct the affair of civilizing and reclaiming the savage and barbarian, it requires not only a christian and philanthropist, but men of the most profound knowledge of the human character, *acquainted with the world*, men of experience and extensive observation. Nor do I deem it of great importance, that such an one should be a professional man. If so, the profession of medicine would be the most desirable. Probably no man could so readily acquire the confidence, and exercise a general influence over the inhabitants of this coast, as an industrious and intelligent physician. The remarks of Dr. Phillips, of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, upon this subject, I think entitled to great weight, and ought to serve as a guide in all selections of men, for this interesting and important undertaking."

We have stated above our strong conviction that no mission could have been successfully prosecuted on the west coast of Africa, had it not been for the existence of the American colonies, we would be understood, however, as excepting those points of the coast where European colonies exist, for through their agency and under their influence prosperous missions have also been established. The experiment to found missions remote from the influence of European and American settlements, has been again and again tried to the windward of Sierra Leone and has as often proved a total failure. The causes adverse to operations of this kind are so numerous, that success, even by the expenditure of a large amount of money and the sacrifice of many valuable lives, would to any one well acquainted with the character of the climate and people of Africa, be considered almost a miracle.

These causes are easily stated and their validity must be obvious to every one. In the first place it is a general principle of the native African to steal and pilfer from the white man without considering it in any degree a crime. Consequently, where there is no law or power to enforce it, there could be no security to the personal effects of the missionaries, who will be sure very shortly to suffer for lack of them. The dwellings which could be erected by the natives would be extremly uncomfortable and unhealthy, merely wattled and thatched huts, plastered with cow manure and floored with dirt. Then suppose the African coast fever to attack a mission family, remote from the aid of acclimated civilized people, (which it would be sure to do within thirty days after their landing,) and what will be the result? Why extreme suffering by all, perhaps death by a part, robbery and plunder of the remainder, and probably a breaking up of the mission ere any assistance could be obtained. This one objection is alone sufficient. It has for two centuries prevented the peopling of Africa by the whites and will ever prevent the successful operations of missions without the aid of acclimated civilized people. But it is not alone by obviating these difficulties and the many others of a similar character, that the colonists are essential in advancing the missionary cause. They effect it in two ways equally important with the above. The one perhaps not readily appreciated by those unac-

quainted in Africa, and which has been heretofore adverted to, viz: the great *moral* influence exerted by the colonists upon the natives. And the other, by actively and effectually engaging in the missionary cause themselves. We believe we are warranted in declaring that the most successful and most efficient missionaries now in Africa are coloured men, and have been selected from among the colonists by the white missionaries. The fact that they are more effective can be admitted without at all inducing the question of superior capacity on either part. Other causes are sufficient to account for the success of the emigrant missionary, viz: his adaptness to the climate and the similarity and congeniality of his character with that of the native African. But were it contended that the colonists are not equally efficient and successful with the white missionaries, the very fact of their employment by them, and that too in considerable numbers, is sufficient to prove that *individually* they are materially useful, and as a *body* indispensible.

We have thus endeavoured in as brief a manner as possible to show that the Maryland State Colonization Society, in addition to fulfilling the express intent of its formation, viz: the founding of a free and independent colony of the coloured population of the United States on the coast of Africa, has been clearly instrumental in producing other results of the most extended and beneficent character. That its policy and practice has ever been to effect the greatest good to the whole coloured population of the state of Maryland, not inconsistent with the constitution of the state and guaranteed rights of her citizens, and to extend so far as its charter and constitution will allow, the blessings of civilization and christianity to the benighted heathen within the range of its influence. If we have been successful we feel confident that further solicitation would be useless to induce the ministers of the christian religion throughout this state with whom the grand schemes advanced by the Colonization Society, are the subjects of earnest and unceasing prayer, to devote a portion of the Sabbath nearest the day set apart and sanctioned as the birth-day of our nation, earnestly to advocate the cause of Africa and the African, and to solicit aid for that association which not only dispenses the blessings of political freedom to the enslaved and degraded out-cast of Africa, but that higher 'freedom of the sons of God' to the dwellers in that land of darkness and heathenism.

MURDER OF A COLONIST BY NATIVES.

We are informed, that a murder was perpetrated on the person of a colonist named Shuman, a week or two since, by the Natives along the beach between Sinoe and Settra Kroo. Shuman was on his way down from Sinoe, to the mission station of the Presbyterian Board of Mission, in search of labour. It is reported, that he had a small quantity of leaf tobacco with him, and refused to give it to the natives.—That a scuffle ensued, and they shot him.

The natives in the vicinity of Sinoe on hearing this, armed themselves immediately, and went down and demanded the murderers. Three were given up, and are now at Sinoe, in confinement awaiting their trial. This is a strong fact in favour of the desire on the part of the Sinoe natives, to acknowledge colonial authority. [*Africa's Luminary.*

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter from Dr. McGill, without the substitution or omission of a single word. Here then is the production of one who was twelve years since a little 'nigger boy' knocking about the streets of Baltimore, and a fair candidate for the barber shop or hostlery. He is now acknowledged as the most successful physician that ever practiced on the coast of Africa, and it will be seen that he has most successfully grappled with that bug-bear, the African coast fever. Let nothing more be said of the unhealthiness of Cape Palmas, when in the most unhealthy season that ever was known there, from the prevalence of an epidemic dysentery, the mortality is not so great as that of the free coloured population in Baltimore in ordinary times. This letter alone, taking into consideration the change in the character of the writer, ought to silence forever the malignant aspersions of the open enemies of colonization and the whining Jeremaids of its professed friends.

HARPER, *January* 1, 1842.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ. *Prest. Md. State Col. Soc.*

Honoured Sir.—The expected arrival of a vessel from the United States at an early period, induces me to prepare the report of the health of our colony during the year 1841.

Up to the month of June, there were not many fatal cases of disease; from that period and until the termination of the year I regret to say that the number on the sick list have been large, and an unusual number have died. On a reference to the following list you will discover that the ages, and complaints of several, fully account for their decease, and to this I may add yet another cause, in my being so much reduced in my stock of medicines, that suitable articles could not be had to treat them with. Of this I have heretofore written, and as I hope at an early period to receive a fresh supply, the present year will likely produce more favourable results.

Deaths in Cape Palmas during the year ending Nov. 1841.

Names.	Age.	Disease.
1. Cleopatra McGill,	14	Phthisic Pulmonalus.
2. William Reynolds,	40	Dropsy.
3. Jane Willson,	25	Pleuro-Splenitis.
4. Ezekial Harrington,	42	Chronic Pleuritis.
5. Mary Hobbs,	40	do. do.
6. Frank Barns,	80	Erysipelas Gangrenosum.
7. Paul Saunsey, Sr.	79	Yellow Fever.
8. Henry Johnson,	63	Epistaxis.
9. Jas. Hall Ruswurm,	5	
10. Nathl. Edmonson,	80	Putrid Sore Throat.
11. Elizabeth Spriggs,	68	Dysentery.
12. Psyche Martin,	57	do.
13. Charles Jennings,	22	do.
14. James Steward,	29	Phthisic Pulmonalis.
15. David James,	10	Dropsy.
16. Phereby Jackson,	40	Superial Peritonitis.

Deaths, Total 16.

Births in Cape Palmas during the year ending Nov. 1841.

Mrs. Chas. Harman,	1
Mrs. Brooks,	1
Priscilla Young,	1
Mrs. Jas. Briscoe,	1
Mrs. Donaldson,	1
Mrs. Neal,	1
Mrs. H. Harmon,	1
Mrs. John Banks,	1
Mrs. Molton,	1
Mrs. James Payne,	1
Mrs. Wood,	1
Mrs. G. R. McGill,	1
Mrs. J. B. Russwurm,	1
Mrs. John Harris,	1
Sylvia Lee,	1
Mrs. Robert Scotland,	1
Mrs. Simpson,	1
Mrs. Geo. Hardy,	1
Mrs. Emanual Davenport,	1
Mrs. Benj. Tubman,	1
Mrs. Maria Contee,	1
Mrs. Shadrach Tubman,	1
Mrs. Jacob Tubman,	1
Births, Total	23

In the months of September and October of last year, our colony was visited with an epidemic dysentery, during the period of its prevalence fifty-three individuals were seized with it. Fourteen of this number laboured under the disease in its most severe form. The natives who reside near our settlement, were from some unknown cause exempt from the disease; but in 1840 when the disease existed the natives alone, in Cape Palmas, were the subjects of it. To the windward, at Fish Town it raged with great violence, carrying off ten and twelve a week, at Grahway and Cavally it was equally severe. To the leeward as far as the Gold Coast, we have heard of its existence and its terrible fatality.

You have been from time to time apprised of the number of cases of chronic disease that come under my notice, such were the cases of Reynolds, Harrington, Hobbs, Willson and Steward. For the cure of such cases my labour is spent in vain; although they have all the care that could possibly be rendered, yet without a change of climate and habits they cannot recover.

Notwithstanding the unusually large number of deaths, you will discover that there has still been an increase in the colony. The children are generally hearty and robust; far more so than before my arrival in the colony. A foolish notion once existed that an infant must eat of all substances of which the mother partook in their crude state, the consequence was that they sickened and died. Since my arrival nearly all have been induced to feed them on milk alone, so that now we can defy the world for the production of a more sleek and thriving set of children. I could not conveniently ascertain the sex of each infant, but think that there is a majority of females.

March 24th, 1842.

As the mortality, caused by the African fever, has been held up by the opponents of colonization as an objection to emigration to the coast, I have thought that the accompanying table might prove an acceptable means of overthrowing their pre-conceived prejudice, and might prove an assurance to those who would desire to emigrate, but for its existence. In one of my communications nearly two years ago, you were informed that out of the brig Boxer's passengers, thirty-six in number, two infants only died with the fever; and that I thought a plan might be adopted by which its fatality even to this extent might be diminished. Now I am happy to say that so far I have not been mistaken; the proofs of the success of my labours are in the perfect restoration of the entire number of passengers sent out by the brig Harriet in February, 1842.

The table will show the arrival of thirty-two individuals in the colony since the commencement of the present year. Not one out of this number escaped the fever, nor have we lost one. In from two to six weeks after their arrival each one was attacked, and on or about the 15th March, every one was convalescent.

The table speaks for itself, and if doubts exist, I presume the different persons there enumerated are willing to give proofs of their existence.

Since I have been in charge of the medical affairs of the colony, only three persons have died with the African coast fever, viz: the two children in 1840, and the Rev. Mr. Alward, missionary. During this time I have attended eight captains and seamen of European and American vessels, and six missionaries, all whites, besides the eight whose names stand in the list.

After the above proofs of success, I feel warranted in believing that the same results will attend our future exertions for the relief of such as labour under this complaint. I am of the opinion that when our terror of this formidable disease is removed by the skillful administration of remedies, that one great objection to a residence in the colony will be set aside. When

we prove that Liberia is not the modern Golgotha, represented by her opponents, certainly objections can no longer be raised on that ground against emigration.

Immigrants per Brig Harriet, January 30, 1842.

Names.	Ages.	Period of attack.	After arrival.	Grade of fever.	Period of confinement.
* 1. Rachel Green,	40 years.	February 16	17 days.	severe,	10 days.
* 2. Clarissa Green,	16 "	" 24	25 "	mild,	6 "
* 3. Ann Green,	15 "	" 23	24 "	severe,	7 "
* 4. Sarah Green,	14 "	" 22	23 "	mild,	4 "
* 5. Emeline Green,	13 "	" 22	23 "	severe,	8 "
* 6. Amelia Green,	10 "	" 26	27 "	"	8 "
* 7. John Green,	6 "	" 18	19 "	mild,	2 "
* 8. Mahala Green,	3 "	" 16	17 "	severe,	9 "
* 9. William Green,	5mos.	" 19	20 "	mild,	4 "
*10. Eliza Ann Green,	4 "	" 18	19 "	severe,	8 "
*11. Harriet Lee,	25 years.	" 27	28 "	"	7 "
*12. Fredk. Lee,	8 "	" 17	18 "	mild,	3 "
*13. Edmund Lee,	6 "	" 27	28 "	severe,	6 "
*14 Jessie Ann Lee,	3 "	March 6	35 "	"	10 "
*15. Nath. Wilder,	24 "	February 21	22 "	"	6 "
*16. Alfred Wilder,	24 "	" 23	24 "	mild,	3 "
*17. Thomas Wilder,	22 "	" 19	20 "	"	1 "
*18. Henry Wilder,	20 "	" 25	26 "	severe,	10 "
*19. Thos. McFarland.	50 "	" 25	26 "	mild,	2 "
*20. Phoebe McFarland,	42 "	" 25	26 "	"	5 "
*21. James McFarland,	17 "	" 19	20 "	severe,	8 "
*22. Eliza McFarland,	16 "	" 19	20 "	mild,	1 "
*23. Sandy McFarland,	15 "	" 13	14 "	severe,	11 "
*24. Thos. F. Mills,	40 "	" 19	20 "	"	3 "
Missionaries arrived in the Harriet.					
*25. Rev. Dr. Barron, } Roman		" 17	18 "	"	14 "
*26. Rev. Jno. Kelly, } Catholic,		March 12	41 "	mild,	6 "
*27. Mr. Dennis Pindar, }		" 2	31 "	severe,	7 "
Missionaries arrived Feb. 3, 1842.					
*28. Rev. Mr. Walker, }		February 24	21 "	mild,	5 "
*29. Mrs. Walker, } A. B. C. F. M.		March 3	28 "	"	7 "
*30. Rev. Mr. Griswold, }		" 4	29 "	"	6 "
*31. Rev. Mr. Sawyer, } Kroo Mission,				"	4 "
*32. Mrs. Sawyer, }				severe,	25 "

*Individuals who have had the second attack.

Nearly every case treated has been the subject of a second attack, much milder in its form than the first, and never fatal with such as I have attended. Many persons suppose that the greatest danger is to be apprehended from this 'second attack' relapse, (or whatever name may be applied to it,) and possibly there may be, where the patient has been previously exhausted by purgatives and blood-letting, but thanks to the kindness of Dr. Hall, I have long since abolised this injurious system, consequently do not often have debility to contend with, the result of improper medication.

It is with sorrow that I am compelled to announce the death of Mr. Revey, after a protracted illness of more than one year. He was never of a sound constitution, and was in the early part of last year attacked with the dysentery; from this and its complications he never perfectly recovered. In November last distinct evidences of hepatic disease developed themselves; from that time until the period of his death, (March 16,) he slowly declined. In losing him we have parted with one of the best and most useful men in our colony; it is indeed very questionable whether his place can be supplied by any one in Africa.

Mr. Revey was born in the state of New York. He embarked for Africa in 1819, in the first vessel that sailed with emigrants. He was then

only seventeen years of age, had a very imperfect education, and could assign no other reason for leaving his father and family than a disposition to roam.

He was among the number who landed at Sherbro, witnessed the deaths of all the managers and nearly all the settlers, and was among those who abandoned the settlement. From Sherbro he went to Sierra Leone; was very studious and qualified himself for the situation of a clerk in a respectable mercantile house. While thus employed he made many trading excursions into the interior. In 1828, he removed from Sierra Leone to Monrovia. From the time of his arrival in Monrovia to that of his removal to this place in 1838, his whole time seems to have been devoted to gaining a knowledge of letters, and to imparting the knowledge gained to others. He was successively missionary to the Veys, high sheriff of Liberia, public surveyor and a manager of public schools. About three or four years ago he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church.

He accompanied Mr. Russwurm to Cape Palmas, and filled the office of colonial secretary with credit. Whilst thus engaged he established the first Baptist church in this place, and up to the period of his death performed the duties of pastor. These duties were attended with no small degree of trouble and expense. His disconnexion with any missionary society, rendered it necessary for him often to draw on his own scanty means for the relief of the poor and distressed members of his church. Connected with his church is a Sabbath school, which he attended regularly. He was repeatedly offered employment under the Baptist missionaries in Africa; these offers were steadily declined on the ground that he had settled in Africa with a view to the elevation of his race, and he felt it a duty to use every effort both civil and religious to accomplish this end. The appointment of a coloured governor in this place was the principal cause of his removal from Monrovia, so that by his labours he might support this praiseworthy and judicious appointment. He thought that the labours of missionaries should commence among such *half civilized beings who* are sent from *enlightened* America to the colonies, and from them should extend to the heathen. Influenced by such principles he attended to his official duties as secretary, and devoted those moments which are generally taken as a relaxation from business to offices of a higher and more benevolent character. For this course our friend deserves the greatest credit, as it is indeed rare that our colonists have sufficient independence or patriotism to reject the apparently easy life of a missionary. The most promising and intelligent of our colonists are eagerly sought after to become mere assistants; and I am sorry to say they too often embrace such offers, under a full knowledge that they are destined to become the mere tools of others. The limits of this letter will not admit of my writing more on this subject, more than to say that all classes in this community regret the death of this truly amiable and christian man. His ruling passion was to do good, to accomplish which his labours were incessant, and in many cases gratuitous. He was unassuming and mild in his manners and address, and possessed such a fund of intelligence that he could adapt himself to all circumstances and occasions. On a character so highly respected and endeared to Liberians it would be grateful to enlarge, but we can add nothing to the knowledge already possessed in his commendation; our silent admiration is perhaps the most eloquent and efficient praise.

As you will receive full communications from Gov. Russwurm, I thought it unnecessary for me to say any thing of our colonial affairs.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. McGILL, *Col. Physician.*

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR RUSSWURM'S LETTER.

CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA, *April* 7, 1842.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ. *Prest. Md. State Col. Soc.*

Dear Sir,—I had the honour to address you about two months ago, via Boston, and I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our welfare—knowing the deep interest felt by the Board for their distant colony.

Never has the state of affairs been more pleasant so far as the colonists are concerned—never has the power of the society been so freely acknowledged by all who dwell within its borders—and never has your agent felt so free to act in all matters where the interests of the colony were at stake. We pray God that he would continue this state—that he would enlighten all our hearts—and as we live in one land, that he would give us charitable feelings towards each other.

You will be pleased to learn that we have not lost an individual by the fever—all are doing well,—even the Catholic missionaries who have had it lighter than common. Rev. Dr. Barron returns by this vessel: they seem pleased with the colony. I have assigned them nine lots in East Harper near the Fair Hope mission. I suppose they will demand some farm lands in time. I have two new houses nearly ready and two others under contract for Harriet's emigrants. Palm oil is quite a drug on the coast—I have 25 puncheons on hand—2,500 or 3,000 gallons.

In a former letter I informed you that 4,000 coffee trees had been set out, 2,000 on the public farm. The coffee mania continues quite strong, as 30 or 40 of *David* Wilson's trees are now in blossom or bearing. He has upwards of 70 of nearly three years growth—and other colonists might have been as well off had they taken equal pains. I have lately introduced the *Cocoa* from Princes and St. Thomas, through the kindness of Capt. T. W. Hunt of Boston.

I shall endeavor to send to the United States J. Cornish and J. Bodely, as per instructions, by this vessel. They are both valuable men, and full dependence may be put in their statements. The wishes of the Board, conveyed through Dr. Hall, relative to certain individuals of Harriet's emigrants, shall be obeyed to the letter.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,

Agent Md. State Col. Soc.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

"FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE ABSTRACT.

"Now, although not specially interested in foreign missions in the abstract, in fact only as connected with African colonization, yet we would like to see more definite and detailed statements with regard to these missions made public."—*Maryland Colonization Journal.*

'Upon this hint, I spake.'

'Not interested in foreign missions in the abstract!' Who?—why the General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society! This we receive, as an *official* declaration. We have been suspecting something of the kind; but are much astounded to see it filed, so unequivocally.'

The above is the commencement of an editorial article in Africa's Luminary, published in Monrovia, Liberia, under the direction of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and edited by Dr. Goheen, acting superintendent of the mission. The article is somewhat lengthy and what

we have not copied relates principally to the difficulties between the Methodist missionaries at Monrovia and the government of that colony. With this we have nothing to do. We only wish to remark that the editor has entirely misrepresented either intentionally or from misapprehension, the spirit and tenor of our remarks. A few words will explain. One of the last year's numbers of the Luminary gave a brief abstract of the various missions in successful operation in Africa. We copied the article with some prefatory remarks, of which the foregoing extract formed a part; expressing our gratification at learning so many facts and a desire that more detailed and explicit information should be given upon a subject of such deep interest to the community. The expression above quoted of 'not being interested in foreign missions in the abstract,' was intended as apologetic for asking for 'more detailed statements' upon a subject which it might be said did not concern us. We based our claim to interest in this subject or right of enquiry thereupon, 'only as connected with African colonization.' We wished to be understood as not meddling with things that did not concern us. Another cause too has always tempted us to speak of missions in this manner as matters in which we have no interest except so far as connected with African colonization, (although we have often perilled life to aid in their advancement,) viz: that our testimony might have more weight from the fact that conviction of their usefulness was based upon experience of their beneficial results, rather than from habit, association or theory.

The receiving this as an 'official declaration' is entirely gratuitous on part of the editor of the Luminary. It was a mere editorial remark and could not from the nature and structure of the sentence mean more than the expression of the sentiments of the editor. The *official* acts of the Maryland State Colonization Society are generally promulgated by or through the authority of the Board of Managers and signed by or per order of the President. That the members of the Board are or are not individually 'interested in foreign missions in the abstract,' is not for us to say, but we believe a vast majority of them are, and some are most eminently so, and have expended much treasure and time in their support. Whether the organized Board as such are in favour of missions in Africa, let their acts since the period of their first organization declare. With regard to 'foreign missions in the abstract,' the Maryland State Colonization Society, as such, has nothing to do. Any action upon that subject would transcend the limits of their charter.

PROGRESS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A few days since we had the pleasure of an interview with Lieutenant Seagram, of Her Britannic Majesty's brig Termagant; and we could not do otherwise than agree and sympathise with Lieutenant Seagram, in his (in this instance) righteous indignation against all aiders and abettors of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. Even Hope seemed to have fled and Despair taken fast hold on the commander of the Termagant. He more than intimated that the contest is too unequal if all the world goes against the British, or even refuses to co-operate actively with them in their laudable efforts to suppress the slave trade. Lieutenant Seagram has been on this station for several years, and has exerted himself unceasingly in carrying

out his instruction. In his strong zeal he has, most praiseworthily, periled his life repeatedly to further the honest intention of his government; and yet he finds that all the vigilance and labours of himself and numerous co-adjutors are likely to prove abortive! He informed us that H. B. M. frigate, Madagascar, Captain Foote commanding, had lately fallen in with and captured a slave vessel a short distance south of Sierra Leone! This slaver had defended herself a day or two before against the boats of H. B. M. brig Bonetta, and killed two of the latter vessel's men in the skirmish. At Gallinas too, the traffic in buying and selling slaves is prosecuted about as vigorously now as on former occasions.

Lieutenant Seagram had just abandoned a slave mart, which is a little below Bassa Cove. At that place, (New Cess,) a Spanish or French slaver has lately established himself some distance up the river. Lieutenant S. temporarily blockaded the egress and ingress to the ocean, and interdicted all intercourse and landing of goods from English merchantmen, hoping thereby to starve out his friend, the slaver. In this attempt he was soon frustrated, and he found himself powerless when a French merchantman arrived and insisted on selling and landing goods to the slaver or factor at that place. The second act in the same scene was the arrival of an American vessel, direct from New York, and laden with goods which were consigned to the supercargo at New Cess! This ended the matter of prohibiting the landing of goods, and Lieutenant Seagram in disgust withdrew for a little space, hoping to surprise some of these gentry, when they or their accomplices, shall be about to depart this coast with more than a fair proportion of *hands* on board.

[*Africa's Luminary.*

In 1833 and '4, we were devising plans for a mission here;—were writing of *what we desired to do*,—were sketching the outlines of a system, the practicability and success of which were subjects of experiment; surrounded with greater evidences of failure than prosperity.

Now we have prosperous missions at Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg and Bassa Cove. Also at numerous other towns and stations throughout the whole of Liberia; viz. at New Georgia, White Plains, Heddington, Robertsville, Marshall, Edina, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas. We support all the schools for the benefit of colonial pupils, except one at Cape Palmas which is under the patronage of the Ladies Liberia School Association of Baltimore. In Monrovia, we have two flourishing schools:—one partly after the plan of an infant school, containing upwards of fifty beginners in the rudiments of learning.—The other is the Liberia Mission Conference Seminary with upwards of sixty pupils, who are studying reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, &c. &c. At New Georgia our school averages forty scholars; Caldwell, forty-four; at Millsburg seventy; at Marshall thirty; and so on throughout the extent of our work down to Cape Palmas inclusive. At White Plains, (opposite to Millsburg) we have an extensive manual labour school, with a school house, work-shops and farm attached. It contains thirty male and female youths, who are from nine to sixteen years old,—all bound to the mission and advancing rapidly in education, arts, civilization and christianity.

The sugar harvest of this manual labour school farm is just coming on. The Rev. B. R. Wilson, superintendent of that station, writes that he has already made upwards of a thousand pounds of tolerably good sugar, and has not yet made much impression upon the general lot of sugar-cane. This is the first attempt of sugar making at White Plains.

We have a chapel and society in every town in Liberia, and two in native towns seven miles beyond the furthest colonial frontier settlement,

and a citcuit which extends yet farther into the interior. We employ at this time eleven persons as school teachers, some of whom are preachers and have stations assigned them, and seven others who are more properly missionaries, with the duties of catechist attached. These have the supervision of fourteen chapels; the same number of societies; seven or ten Sunday schools; ten week-day schools, averaging four hundred pupils in the sabbath schools and about the same number in the day schools, and a membership of nearly one thousand. To the above missionaries and teachers may be added, one clerk, and the office and hands of Africa's Luminary, all of whom, missionaries, teachers, printers, &c. &c. are colonists, except one female teacher. The only foreigner at present connected with this mission in Liberia, except the teacher above mentioned; is the individual who holds the office of mission physician, performs the duties of editing this paper, and sustains an anomalous relation to the general cause, approaching to that of semi-fiscal and *'demi-semi'* ecclesiastical superintendent *pro tempore.*

The above is a short sketch, (and believed to be correct,) of the present state of the Liberia mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And if read in connection with Mr. Cox's letter on our first page, the reader will get a clear idea of the progress of this mission, during the short space of eight or nine years. We have already more than filled up Mr. Cox's outline or plan of intended operations. True we have not yet occupied Cape Mount; yet in all other respects we are in the advance of his contemplated arrangements. The academy has been going on for three years; the Manual Labour school better than four years. Schools are continued in all the settlements—the circuit and native stations have been added, and a large membership and schools established at Cape Palmas and other colonial settlements, which were not in existence when Mr. Cox came to Liberia. 'Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.' [*Ibid.*

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